

Christian Education

Continuing the "American College Bulletin"

Vol. II

March, 1919

No. 11

THE 1919 YEAR BOOK OF THE Council of Church Boards of Education IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Published by the Council of Church Boards of Education in the United States
of America

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OCTOBER, 1918-JULY, 1919

Published monthly, omitting August and September, by
THE COUNCIL OF CHURCH BOARDS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

Robert L. Kelly, *Executive Secretary* B. Warren Brown, *Survey Secretary*
19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois

The Annual Report of the Executive Secretary

ROBERT L. KELLY

The year has been a very eventful one in the history of the Council. The normal activities of the Council have, of course, been interfered with by the war emergency, but like other manufacturing concerns the Council adapted its plans insofar as possible to the necessities of the times.

The Executive Secretary has not attempted to draw a sharp line of distinction between his activities under the immediate jurisdiction of the Council and those under the Association of American Colleges, believing that the interests of the two organizations were essentially the same; and as is well known, for five months of the year the headquarters of the Council were located at Washington, D. C., during which time the Executive Secretary served the American Council on Education.

It has become quite apparent that the basal work of the Council is that done by the Survey Department and that the results secured in that department furnish a large part of the data available for use by the Bureau of Information, and a considerable part for the issues of the bulletin.

The Survey Secretary will make a brief report of his activities. The Bureau of Information has obtained such prestige that a large correspondence has been conducted on a great variety of subjects. The subscription list of the American College Bulletin is constantly increasing and in general it may be reported that these fundamental phases of the Council's work have had satisfactory development.

As experience has demonstrated that it is not desirable to merge the publications of the Council and of the Association of American Colleges, I recommend that the name of the American College Bulletin be changed to CHRISTIAN EDUCATION; that the number of issues per year be reduced from twenty to ten; and that the form of the publication be improved.

For two very good reasons the Council's "Campaign" has not been conducted by the method contemplated at the time it was launched. So many "campaigns" and "drives," to attain definite patriotic purposes have featured the period covered

by this report, that a campaign for Christian Education unrelated to the war interests—so absorbing to all true patriots—would have been invidious not to say impossible. The people rightly would have had no interest in a movement for a “Christian Education” which ignored humanity’s struggle for freedom. The Council has been glad to recognize that the program which America and the allies had adopted was but a larger statement of the program of the Council itself; that all the civilized world was conducting a campaign for Christian culture. Our work has all been related therefore and as vitally related as possible to the activities of the war and the post-war program already formulating. This reason would be sufficient excuse for not attempting to conduct the campaign as planned before the war began; but there is another reason.

The conviction is growing that the work of the Council must be intensive and continuous and that in the long run the most effective work will be done by persistent endeavor entered upon and carried out with no intention of spectacular effects on the one hand or of cessation of effort on the other. No time limit can be set to an effort which attempts to satisfy a perpetual need. Men need to have a Christian consciousness and a Christian conscience as they need three meals a day and eight hours of sleep. None of these needs can be guaranteed by a “big push.” Furthermore the war has strengthened, not weakened, our appreciation of the necessity of co-operation. We see now that having once got together we must stay together; there is really no other way.

It will be entirely impossible to enumerate in this report all the activities of the Council; a few typical facts are here recorded:

CO-OPERATIVE PUBLICITY

Considerable progress may be reported in the field of co-operative publicity. As a result of a great mass of material bearing upon the work of the American College having been brought together by the Survey Department and of the readiness of talented men and women to produce pamphlets, newspaper and magazine articles, and other printed matter bearing upon this subject, it has been possible to circulate throughout the country an unprecedented amount of information pertaining to education.

In the matter of pamphlets distributed from this office the record of the year is as follows:

"Does Education Pay?".....	33,000
"Your Country Calls You".....	159,000
"The World Calls You".....	171,000
"Meeting College Expenses".....	75,000
"A Challenge to High School Girls".....	70,000
"The Day of Prayer".....	2,000
"Ministerial Supply".....	751
"The American College Bulletin".....	10,000

A total of 133 colleges purchased these pamphlets, 33 states being represented by these colleges. In addition to the above pamphlets which were issued from the Chicago office, there were issued from the Washington office during the national campaign in behalf of American education

"Three Sons and the War".....	100,000
"Uncle Sam Is Alive, Are You?".....	110,000

These pamphlets were purchased by the colleges and were distributed in every state in the Union. Under this particular head, therefore, it may be reported that 900,000 pamphlets on the work and function of the American College have been placed in the hands of our young people through the agency of this office during the past year.

This, however, is but a phase of the work done in the general field of co-operative publicity. As is well known this publicity has assumed various forms and has been carried on under different types of organization. Many groups of colleges representing sometimes states, sometimes peculiar types of institutions, sometimes institutions under the more or less direct control of religious denominations, have made their appeal through the religious and secular press, and in other ways. State campaigns in behalf of education have been carried on successfully in a number of states, all of the educational forces of such states uniting for this purpose. The various constituent Boards of the Council have been conspicuous leaders in work of this kind.

Finally, under this head should be reported the nation wide campaign carried on during the summer months and extending in modified form up to the middle of December under the auspices of the American Council on Education. The President of the United States requested the American Council on

Education to make its contribution to this work. The Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department wrote a letter approving this campaign and other lines of work of the American Council on Education which invited the Executive Secretary of the Council of Church Board Education to have general charge of the campaign. As a part of this report I include, therefore, extracts from my report to the Commission on Students War Service of the American Council on Education, submitted December 18, 1918. These extracts follow:

"I take pleasure in submitting herewith a brief report of the campaign conducted during the past five months under the auspices of the Commission of Students War Service of the American Council on Education. In view of the fact that during the past two or three months neither the President nor the Secretary of the American Council on Education has spent much time in the office and the responsibility has therefore devolved largely upon the Campaign Director, who has acted rather as an Executive Secretary, this report contains an account of some activities under the jurisdiction of the American Council on Education proper rather than under the Commission on Students War Service. Since, however, all the work has been on a co-operative basis there is no especial need of attempting to make close discrimination in matters of this kind.

"The first task of the Commission on Students War Service of course was that of publicity in behalf of the Students' Army Training Corps. The function of this office, however, soon extended quite beyond that of publicity as such. In spite of the fact that after the campaign began, the status of the S. A. T. C. was changed from a voluntary to a draft basis, and in spite also of various embarrassments due to frequent changes in the details of administration of the S. A. T. C., the Commission found great demand for its services and much work to do. A State Director was appointed in each of the 48 states and in the District of Columbia, and in most of the states there was very commendable activity. If it were desired a report could be given of the activities in each state separately, as the data is on file in this office. In general it may be said, however, that the outstanding activities consisted of proclamations and special letters to students and to parents by the Governors of States, joint communications to young people and to citizens in general from Governors and State Superintendents, special

letters from State Superintendents, public communications and financial contributions from State Councils of Defense, community rallies and personal interviews of students and parents, which in a few of the States were carried to every student and parent in the State, newspaper and magazine articles in profusion, posters of different types, and public addresses by educational men and clergymen in particular. All of the great newspaper agencies gave cordial assistance in this matter, and there certainly was no magazine of any type in the country that did not carry one or more stories of the S. A. T. C. The United States Chamber of Commerce and numerous other organizations of a national character also participated actively in the campaign as opportunity was afforded.

"As interesting types of publicity, reference may be made to the fact that a joint letter was sent out by the American Council and the Bureau of Education to 120,000 clergymen, and there is documentary evidence that thousands of sermons were preached throughout the country by ministers of all denominations in behalf of the education of our children in general, as well as in behalf of the S. A. T. C. in particular. This office also prepared a catechism on the S. A. T. C. which was approved in advance by then Col. Rees and which was distributed through the Haskin Information Bureau to the number of 60,000, practically all of which went to prospective S. A. T. C. students. This office also prepared and distributed two special pamphlets on S. A. T. C., which were distributed to the number of 200,000, most of them having been purchased by college presidents. It was the policy of the office consistently to have its communications approved in advance by some member of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, and the Campaign Director is prepared to show that this was done.

"During the campaign a large number of circular letters were issued from time to time to the heads of institutions, giving information in many cases which could only have been secured at the time by a personal visit of the college executives at Washington City. In addition to these circular letters a voluminous correspondence was carried on, both by letter and by wire. Universities and colleges in every state of the Union applied to this office for information, advice and assistance, and the records show that fully one-half of the institutions which were granted the college section of the S. A. T. C. were assisted

in some significant way by this office. In some instances a dozen communications were received and replied to from a single institution and it is certain that the campaign saved to the institutions thousands of dollars in traveling expenses alone.

"The states that made the greatest use of this office in order are: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, with, of course, the District of Columbia, although every state as mentioned above made use of the office. It may be a significant fact that the states which used the office most freely were those very largely which had already tested the value of co-operative publicity in one form or other.

"When the inductions actually began this office gave attention to other phases of the campaign. One of these was the appeal of the Surgeon General, U. S. A., for assistance in recruiting young women to enter standard institutions for pre-nurses training. A special Committee on War Service Training for Women College Students was organized by the Council, and a letter of seven pages was issued, indicating additional activities under the jurisdiction of this Committee. The main function of this office in connection with this campaign for nurses was to secure the establishment in leading institutions of pre-nurses training courses and to get such courses approved by the Surgeon General's office. The list includes about sixty of our best institutions. This office worked in close co-operation with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which has been and still is responsible for the task of recruiting students for these courses.

"The Campaign Director having been in charge of the office at the time was called upon by the State Department and the Treasury Department of the United States to decide whether or not the American Council on Education would have supervision of the French Educational Mission. He decided in the affirmative and the preliminary steps for the entertainment for this Mission were taken at this office.

"More recently the U. S. Shipping Board has called upon this office to co-operate with them in interesting American institutions of higher learning in their large program for foreign trade and transportation, and the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Board have indicated to the Council their desire to have their assistance in their great campaign for public health now being formulated. The Campaign Director recently made

an address, by invitation, before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in behalf of a Department of Education, and this address is being circulated under the auspices of the Senate Committee. The Campaign Director also, as the representative of the American Council on Education, has been appointed a member of the Central Committee of the U. S. Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, this Service having been given the assignment by the National Council of Defense, in co-operation with other patriotic organizations, for the securing of positions for returning soldiers, sailors and other war workers as they make the transfer to civil life.

"As the Campaign Director leaves this office he is taking back with him to Chicago the task originally inaugurated by the Association of American Colleges pertaining to the French girl scholarships, and also that pertaining to disabled French soldiers. The other unfinished pieces of business are, for the present, left in abeyance subject to further plans of the Executive Committee of the Council.

"The campaign was made financially possible through the liberality of institutions which made subscriptions for its support.

"During the early part of the campaign the Campaign Director had the assistance in the Washington office of Mr. Harold Whitehead of Boston University, and during the latter part of the campaign of Professor George B. Woods of Carleton College, both of whom rendered most valuable service."

COOPERATIVE PURCHASING

A beginning has been made also in the matter of co-operative purchasing of college supplies. This work has been carried on by the Executive Secretary in conjunction with a committee made up of experienced purchasing agents, the Chairman of which has been Mr. John C. Dinsmore, the purchasing agent of the University of Chicago.

It was manifestly impossible during the war to attempt the application of the principle of co-operative purchasing to such commodities as food and fuel. The Government was making its best effort to control this situation through special administrative officers and the situation was too critical and too abnormal to warrant effort in these fields. It was the unanimous judgment of the Committee that the start should be made with

a limited number of articles and it seemed best to confine the first efforts to stationery and various forms of office supplies. Quotations were received directly from the mills and five distinct offers were made. Eighty-six colleges located in twenty-eight states took advantage of these offers and profited by them in the aggregate to the extent of probably \$1,500.

During the summer a conference of purchasing agents was held at College Camp, Wisconsin, on Lake Geneva, and was attended by representative purchasing agents from institutions belonging to the Association of American Colleges, the Association of American Universities and the National Association of State Universities. At this meeting, which continued for three days, it was unanimously voted to appoint a committee to draft a constitution and submit to the universities and colleges in the conference a plan for a permanent organization embodying an Exchange Bureau for the purpose of supplying information concerning supplies and materials. The Committee named was Professor E. D. Burton of the University of Chicago, Bishop Thomas Nicholson, J. C. Christensen, Purchasing Agent of the University of Michigan, C. H. Gingrich, of Carleton College, John C. Dinsmore, and R. L. Kelly. This Committee, under the leadership of Dr. Burton, has given this matter much consideration during the summer and will make its report to the Council tomorrow morning when the special topic of co-operative purchasing is the order of the day.

It may be said in this brief statement that the practicability of co-operative purchasing has been demonstrated by this experiment. It is true that the overhead charges were not considered in this experiment, and that the profit to the Committee, which amounted on the average to about 2% for cash discount, scarcely paid for the postage and correspondence. However, colleges may, with great profit to themselves, provide a fund for carrying on this work. There is a chance here for a great saving to our educational institutions, the opportunity for which should not be lost.

DATA REGARDING COLLEGE TEACHERS

The pressure of war work, particularly in connection with the Students' Army Training Corps, the complications involved in this intricate problem and particularly the lack of funds for carrying on investigations of this kind, have prevented much progress in the matter of securing data for college teachers.

It may be reported that numerous colleges have called upon the office for information regarding teachers and some service has been rendered directly in this field as in many other fields having to do with phases of college administration. The Council has not been officially connected with any Teachers' Agency, and it was soon discovered that the formulation of a list of available teachers would involve an expenditure quite beyond the resources of our budget. It may be reported that the Executive Secretary in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education, secured information concerning almost 200 vacancies in schools and colleges, for which teachers of French were demanded. He also published articles in leading French newspapers and magazines inviting French teachers to enter into correspondence regarding these positions, and he arranged with the French High Commission at Washington to make the final recommendation for these appointments. As a result of this effort several French teachers have been brought to the United States already and a considerable correspondence has developed in this field. The French High Commission has shown keen interest in the matter and has given every evidence that it will continue to lend its support to the enterprise. The entire problem should have the careful attention of the Executive Committee.

A Statement of the most important types of service of the Council of Church Boards of Education would not be complete if there were omitted references to certain other lines of work, some of which were begun during the year 1918 and which have been materially developed since the annual meeting in January, 1919, while others were inaugurated by the action of the Council at the time of the annual meeting.

COMMISSION ON STANDARDIZATION OF COURSES IN CHURCH SCHOOLS.

The Commission on Standardization was organized before the annual meeting, at which time the information was given that it had the endorsement in its work not only of the Council of Church Boards of Education, the International Sunday School Association and the National Association of Biblical Instructors in Colleges and Secondary Schools, together with the Western Branch of this same organization, but also of the Commission on Christian Education of the Federal Council of the

Churches of Christ in America, which by implication carries with it the endorsement of all of the agencies connected with that Commission. The Commission on Standardization consists of the following persons:

Robert L. Kelly, Chairman, Council of Church Boards of Education.

Charles Foster Kent, Yale University.

Laura H. Wild, Mount Holyoke College.

Lavinia Tallman, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Ira M. Price, University of Chicago.

Herbert L. Willets, University of Chicago.

H. G. Beuhler, The Hotchkiss School.

Vernon P. Squires, University of North Dakota.

John E. Foster, Iowa State Board of Education.

Considerable work has already been accomplished by the members of the Commission, individually and collectively, and there is good prospect that before much more time elapses the final report of the Commission will be ready for publication.

LEADERSHIP AND CO-OPERATION IN UNIVERSITY CENTERS.

At the annual meeting of the Council a joint session was held with the representatives of the Conference of Church Workers in Universities, at which time a series of resolutions was adopted expressing the conviction of both organizations as to the need for a forward step in the co-operative endeavor to solve the perplexing and intricate religious problem of our universities. (See American College Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 9.)

Since that meeting preliminary conferences have been held which resulted in a special meeting in the office of Dr. John R. Mott, on Friday, February 7th, of the Committee on Reference of the Cleveland Conference. At this meeting certain findings were approved which with modifications, agreed to by all interests concerned, have now assumed the form of the following principles: The outlook, therefore, for more fruitful work than in the past, as not only the interests but the organizations represented in the Cleveland Conference, become more thoroughly identified, is most promising.

I. The General Advisory Board of the Christian forces in the University should be organized in accordance with the Findings of the First Cleveland Conference. In Universities where there are both Young Men's and Young Women's Christian

Associations, it should be composed of the Advisory Boards of both Associations. It is recommended that the students themselves should have representation on this General Advisory Board.

"IV. On the supervisory or advisory bodies of the "Associations, both local and national, should be, so far as "is consistent with efficiency, representatives of the various "Christian communions, which representatives shall be "nominated by the Association's supervisory or advisory "board concerned, approved by the proper ecclesiastical "authority of the Christian communions concerned, and in "the case of the local Associations, elected by the Associa- "tions. It is understood that in the case of the Young "Women's Association their supervisory or advisory bodies "will be composed of women. It is also understood that "persons elected to the supervisory or advisory bodies shall "have qualifications which agree with the membership "requirements of the Association Movements."

II. The employed staff should be composed of the General Secretaries of the two Associations, the denominational Secretaries and such other Secretaries as may be needed to meet the religious needs of the whole University, all to be elected by the General Advisory Board with the approval of the Cabinets of the two Associations, and in the case of denominational representatives serving on the staff, they shall be jointly selected by the Advisory Board and the Board of Education of the denomination or other proper denominational authority. Where practicable, all of the Secretaries should be paid through a common local treasury. Local ministers doing student work as representatives of their denomination should be ex-officio members of the staff. In choosing all these workers special attention should be given to the principle enunciated in point 13 of the Report of Commission I of the Second Cleveland Conference.

"13. We recognize the very great importance of using "as secretaries and pastors and as members of advisory and "consulting boards only such men and women as have both "the willingness and the ability to work co-operatively."

III. The staff of Secretaries should function as a unity on the college campus. There should be a General Executive Secretary who acts as chief of staff. Their responsibility relates to the work of both men and women. Policies should be worked

out by the entire staff working together in fullest co-operation with the Association Cabinets.

IV. Whenever the students are organized into denominational groups or societies, these separate groups should, so far as practicable, be represented on the Association Cabinets.

The members of the committee are:

Dr. John R. Mott, David R. Porter and W. H. Tinker, International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Leslie Blanchard and Miss Louise Holmquist, National Board of the Y. W. C. A.,

Drs. Frank W. Padelford, Robert L. Kelly and Richard C. Hughes, Council of Church Boards of Education.

Rev. M. W. Lampe, Ph. D., and Rev. Howard R. Gold, Church Workers in Universities.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

At the annual meeting a resolution was passed bearing directly upon the question of vocational guidance in university centers. This resolution is couched in the following language:

“In each university center one or more of the church representatives should be especially charged with the responsibility of giving counsel in the choice of a vocation to the end that students may learn to choose their life work with a clear view of rendering the largest unselfish service for the best good of the world. Special attention should be given to the enlistment for the Christian ministry and Christian teaching and to committing those who choose other vocations to volunteer service in the church as laymen.”

As bearing upon the larger field:

“That Dr. Kelly be requested, in co-operation with the several Secretaries, to co-ordinate the various agencies engaged in vocational work with a view to increase efficiency and an extension of the work.”

In conformity with this resolution, steps have already been taken to hold a number of interdenominational vocational conferences among selected students of high school grade in numerous cities and towns throughout the country.

THE INTER-CHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA.

At the annual meeting a resolution to the following effect bearing upon the Inter-Church Missionary Movement, as then called, and now denominated the Inter-Church World Movement of North America, was unanimously adopted.

"That the Council of Church Boards of Education heartily approves in principle the plans for the Inter-Church Missionary Movement, as presented by the Committee of Twenty, and requests that when these plans are in final form they be presented to the various Church Boards with the recommendation of the Council that they be given favorable consideration."

Since the adoption of this resolution the Executive Secretary has been made a member of the General Committee and of the Executive Committee of fifteen of the Inter-Church World Movement and is assisting in the definite formulation of the plans. At the time of the issuance of this statement the possibilities of this Movement are not yet fully comprehended even by its officers and promoters, but the movement apparently possesses potentialities unsurpassed in magnitude and significance in the history of Protestantism.

THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN AMONG SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND OTHER WAR WORKERS.

At the annual meeting the Council instructed its Executive Secretary to promote this Campaign and made an appropriation for the purpose, which was supplemented later by an appropriation from the Association of American Colleges. This instruction has been carried out vigorously. Arrangements have been made with educational directors of the Y. M. C. A. and with certain representatives of the United States Employment Service to have oversight of the distribution of literature sent from this office challenging soldiers, sailors and other war workers to prepare for larger usefulness by identifying themselves with some high-grade educational institution. Some suitable literature has been prepared for this purpose and through the agency of the machinery which has been set up calls are coming for hundreds of thousands of copies of this literature. The campaign will continue until the amounts appropriated by the Council and the Association are exhausted.

Report of the Survey Secretary

B. WARREN BROWN.

In accordance with the understanding arrived at in previous Annual Meetings, the Survey Department has undertaken the following types of work:

1. Building up a body of accurate knowledge available for our purposes as a clearing house of information.
2. Pursuing investigations on subjects of vital interest to the constituent boards and the cause of Christian education.
3. Through the American College Bulletin (now "CHRISTIAN EDUCATION") giving publicity among the leaders of religious education to the results of these investigations.
4. Developing on the basis of this work general publicity through leaflets, bulletins, charts, posters, the church press, etc.

In rendering the first type of service, a considerable mass of material has been collected, organized, and made available for ready reference. This is constantly being increased and kept up-to-date by new investigations and correspondence. In view of this fact we should note first, that it is a waste of time and money for individual boards to conduct elaborate correspondence and inquiry independently when information or facilities for securing it are available here; second, that the educational boards make less use of this office as a clearing house of information than do the colleges (two discussions at this annual meeting covered ground which had already been presented in detail in bulletins giving all the information desired); third, boards have been dilatory in sending in copies of reports, pamphlets, etc., which they issue in quantities sufficient for distribution to other boards. A real clearing house will require more systematic interchange than has been possible this year.

The main energies of the survey department have been directed toward close investigation. In this work three goals have been kept in mind:—to press a few vital inquiries further than they have ever been pressed before; to secure and condense all available information on a larger number of vital subjects (without going into original research); and to make

rapid surveys of current problems which are important for the time being but of no great permanent value.

During the year 1918 four rather elaborate studies of the first type noted above were presented in the form of pamphlets or bulletins:

MINISTERIAL SUPPLY,
RELIGIOUS WORK AT STATE INSTITUTIONS,
EDUCATION UNDER CHURCH AUSPICES,
EDUCATIONAL FORCES IN THE SOUTH.

The second group of studies of relatively permanent value includes the following, of which several are in the form of bulletins:

USEFUL QUOTATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION,
A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE AMERICAN COLLEGE,
AN ANALYSIS OF THE "FINANCIALLY EFFICIENT COLLEGE,"
THE RELIGIOUS IMPULSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION,
HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES,
BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGE,
A STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION (for the British Education Commission).

The third group consisting of minor studies of current value, most of which have been published, includes:

Administrative changes in colleges,
Distribution of students by denominations in state institutions,
Attendance at theological schools,
Financial condition of the colleges in 1918,
Survey of an academy and college situation in Michigan,
The acceptance of credits from Junior colleges,
Suggestions on self-surveys for religious workers in universities,
Collection of studies on vocational guidance,
Reports of annual board meetings and religious conferences during the year,
Effect of the Students' Army Training Corps on the colleges,
Cost of going to college,
Selected bibliography on church education for Y. M. C. A. libraries,
Rights of donors in controlling instruction.

Most of these studies have been made available for general reference through the American College Bulletin (now CHRISTIAN EDUCATION). This publication was issued twenty times during the year and the total number of copies in circulation was about ten thousand to which should be added another thousand sold in pamphlet form.

On the basis of the material collected and organized, the survey department has prepared and made available to boards and colleges, a considerable mass of publicity. This has taken the following form:

Articles prepared for publication:

Statement to church papers on financial condition of the colleges.

Statement to church papers on college attendance.

Educational statistics for Federal Council year book.

Chapter on religious education for biennial report of U. S. Bureau of Education.

Leaflets for co-operative publicity:

(See report of Executive Secretary on Co-operative Publicity.)

Posters for co-operative publicity:

Our Service Stars (prepared jointly with Secretary Sweets).

Day of Prayer for Colleges (8,650 copies).

The chief contribution of the survey department to the Council, however, has been the careful analysis and measurement of the field of religious education, rather than the operation of a clearing house or publicity bureau.

The need for this service has been very great. Until recently our educational thinking and planning have been essentially provincial. There was much copying and re-copying of trite publicity matter among the Boards, but with the exception of a few committee reports, no organized effort was made to approach the problem of Christian education in the large or to work out any general policies based on all the facts in the case.

Indeed, the closest examination has failed to disclose anything resembling a *system* of religious education. Protestant colleges include one-half the field of higher education; Protestant academies represent less than one-twentieth of secondary education; and in the grades the Protestant interests reach the vanishing point. Surely this is a rather top-heavy pyramid. The

Catholic system, on the other hand, includes approximately 7% of the grade pupils and 5% of the secondary pupils in the country, but has a relatively small place in higher education. The Protestant and Catholic schools combined do not reach more than one-tenth of the pupils of school age. In other words, we are compelled to fall back on the public schools for any system in education. One might look to the Sunday School for this service, but it is not articulated either with the college or the church academy and lacks fundamental educational standards. As a result, we have merely intermittent religious treatment administered by a miscellaneous assortment of institutions under a score of independent denominations. There is provincialism and competition and neglect of important fields in the face of a task so great that it challenges the combined efforts of all the forces of Christian education.

This situation undoubtedly demands first of all a careful analysis of the field as a guide to intelligent action. In seeking to meet this need, the survey department has observed a proper regard for the immediate interests and requests of the constituent Boards in the selection of subjects for investigation. At the same time it has pursued a systematic examination of the institutions and forces of religious education and the scope of the task which they faced. The studies made this year (as indicated by their titles) were necessarily quantitative and objective. It was important to determine at once numbers, forces, the extent of the field in its various sectors. We needed to know, for example, how many students there were of varying grades and religious affiliations, how large were our resources in institutions and endowments, how extensive the field in universities and public schools, how great the demand and supply of ministers.

We are now ready to place the emphasis for the coming year on the organization and relationships of our forces. Are they so disposed as to secure the largest efficiency and results? Where a necessary relationship is entirely lacking, as between the Sunday School and the college, what steps are being taken to bridge that gap? How are the various boards of education related to boards of missions and other interests within their own denominations? How are they related to their colleges? What steps have been taken to correlate religious education with the public school system? These are types of the questions

which have never been examined systematically in this field. Yet the harmony and progress of our work will depend largely upon the clear definition of these relationships. In dealing with these problems, the survey department hopes to contribute this year such data as will make the next step in our co-operative movement more intelligent and effective.

The Baptist Board of Education

FRANK W. PADELFORD, *Secretary*

Like all other organizations, the work of the Baptist Board of Education has been seriously affected by the war. We have not abandoned any of our work, but have had to place the emphasis at new points.

The Board closed the best year financially in its history. The Board is dependent upon the regular contributions of the churches for its income, but the gifts were so much larger last year that we carried over a balance sufficiently large to enable us to meet our current accounts without borrowing, an experience unknown in any of our national boards before. The Board expects now to be able to finance its work in the future without the additional expense of bank interest.

The Board has been financially interested in four campaigns for funds during the past year: At Peddie Institute in New Jersey, Sioux Falls College in South Dakota, Colorado Woman's College in Denver, Broaddus Junior College in West Virginia.

Two of these campaigns have been brought to successful completion. The prospect for success in the others is good.

The Baptists of the North are now working out plans for an entire reorganization of all their solicitation for funds. Heretofore each Board has made its own appeal for funds, having its own organization and its own agents in the field. We have now put all the appeals into one, combined our forces and are making one solicitation for the funds needed by all our national boards. The experiment is proving a success. It will ultimately be to the great advantage to the Board of Education.

Realizing that our smaller colleges in the west are facing deficits as a result of war conditions the Board is now raising a fund through the unified campaign, to assist these colleges in their current expenses. This is done as a war measure. The

Board is also raising through the same agency a small fund with which to assist returning soldiers in finishing their education. This will be used for the most part in paying tuitions.

All of our colleges, except three, secured the S. A. T. C. and one of these qualified except for a sufficient number of male students. Most of our colleges report a satisfactory experience with the S. A. T. C., but most of them were glad to return to a peace basis.

Our religious work in the universities has had a serious setback during the war. Several of our university pastors resigned to go into war work, and others took on additional war tasks. It will be necessary to reorganize this work, and this we plan to do at once.

For more than a year the Board has been planning to put a man into the field to give his entire time to students seeking to lead them into the Christian life and to divert them into distinctive Christian service. We have been delayed only for the difficulty of finding the right man. We believe we have lost tremendously by not having such a man long ago. We are earnestly seeking for the right man now.

The Board has met a serious loss during the year in the sudden death in November of its Field Secretary, Dr. John S. Lyon. Dr. Lyon had been with the Board for three years and had rendered a most valuable service. It will be exceedingly difficult to find a man to take his place.

Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention

J. W. CAMMACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

DEBT PAYING.

A combined effort is made to pay off annual indebtedness on all schools. This has been largely successful. One state paid off about \$500,000 and will now start a new move for \$2,000,000 in five years for enlargement. More than a million dollars have been raised for debts.

FIVE YEAR CAMPAIGN

Practically all state conventions have endorsed the campaign for \$15,000,000 in five years for enlargement and endowment. One state will secure a million dollars within this year

and then raise \$300,000 each year for five years. This move also calls for 35,000 students, with 3,500 preparing for the ministry.

STANDARDIZING

Our program calls for 21 standard colleges by the end of five years, with minimum endowment of \$300,000 in each. Some will have over \$1,500,000 endowment. The new money and equipment will enable several colleges to come up to standard grade.

The Seventh-Day Baptist Education Society

W. C. WHITFORD, President,

The Seventh-day Baptist Education Society was organized September 8, 1855, and chartered the next year as a New York corporation. The motives that brought this society into being may be inferred from Article 2 of its original constitution:

"The object of this society shall be the promotion of education in such manner as shall tend to the ultimate founding and full endowment of a denominational college and theological seminary."

While this Society holds some endowment funds for educational institutions its policy has usually been to recommend that givers make their contributions direct to the schools to be helped.

During the early years of this Society a number of academies were helped which have served their day and generation and been superseded. At present three colleges—located at Alfred, N. Y., Milton, Wis., and Salem, W. Va.—make annual reports to this Society although they are not under the control of the Society nor of the Denomination which this Society represents. These colleges are Christian institutions admitting students of all faiths upon an equal footing.

The Seventh-day Baptist Education Society has under its especial care Alfred Theological Seminary, a liberal institution for the training of young people for the Gospel ministry.

This Society has not given its chief effort to the raising of money, but has endeavored in various ways to stimulate an increasing interest in the cause of education in general, and especially in the education of young men and women, not for the making of money but for leadership. The schools under its care have ever been training young people who have in view the work of the pastorate or the missionary field.

A place is given to this society on the program of the annual session of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. This opportunity is taken to stir up enthusiasm for education and to encourage young people to secure all possible training for lives of service to humanity.

Educational Board of the American Christian Convention

WILLIAM G. SARGENT, *Secretary*

The educational work of the American Christian Convention of the Christian Church, is under the direction of a Board of five members, representing, geographically, the south, west, east and central states. The Board meets annually, usually at denominational headquarters, Dayton, Ohio, or at one of the college centers, continuing its work during the year by correspondence from the office of the Educational Secretary.

It functions under five departments: Organization, Publicity, Life Enlistment for Christian Service, Standards and Finance.

In the matter of organization efforts are constantly made to secure adequate representation of our educational interests in all conferences of the body, with a view to keeping our needs and expanding opportunities before the entire constituency.

The Board considers the publication of educational literature, for the most part in the form of leaflets and posters, of increasing value and has been devoting considerable attention to this phase of its work during the past quadrennium. Not a little of such literature is of temporary value, designed to meet immediate needs and must of necessity be changed and amplified as new conditions require.

In the recruiting of young men and women for Christian service the Board has been forced by the exigencies of the time, as well as by the need of intelligent forelook, to seek to enlist not only our schools and colleges but, through pastors and church officials, arouse the local church to a consuming desire to meet the situation by personal appeal to their young people.

There is a constant effort to elevate the standards of ordination to the ministry, though the democratic organization of the church and the pressure for immediate relief to meet the increasing need of candidates for the office constantly tend to defeat

their own purposes in providing a leadership qualified for the accentuated task.

The greater part of the raising of funds is done through the colleges directly, each of the larger schools and colleges canvassing its own district. A general annual educational offering is, however, taken throughout the church for educational purposes, being apportioned to the schools and colleges on a basis, more or less static, provided by the Convention itself.

The Educational Board is co-operating with the Forward Movement of the church in its five point, five year campaign, 20% of the revenue of which is to be secured to our educational interests. Three of our colleges are engaged in, or are soon to begin, a campaign for greatly enlarged endowments.

The colleges controlled by, or affiliated with, the American Christian Convention are: Elon College, N. C.; Franklinton Christian College (colored), N. C.; Starkey Seminary, Lakemont, N. Y.; Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio; Union Christian College, Merom, Ind.; Palmer College, Albany, Mo.; Jireh College, Jirah, Wyoming.

Congregational Education Society

FRANK M. SHELDON, Secretary

Only one of the five departments of the Congregational Education Society is doing work of similar character to the work being done by the boards of other denominations composing the Council, viz.: The Institutions and Student Life Department.

The work under this department covers aid to colleges and academies and to special training schools for preparing Christian leaders, the support of and co-operation with Church Workers in State Universities, co-operation with our schools in developing the Christian life of their students, the effort to recruit Christian leaders and aid to students studying for the ministry and missionary service.

In 1919 effort will be made to strengthen the work in every possible particular. It is hoped that the State University work may be more systematically developed, and that the organization bringing together our own and the workers of other denominations in this field may be promoted and greatly strengthened.

This department will co-operate heartily with other boards of the Council in inducing and helping students who have been

in war service to complete their education. It is also greatly interested in the co-operative movement to enlist returning soldiers in Christian leadership.

The other four departments of the Education Society do work which we feel is inextricably interwoven with what we are trying to accomplish in our work with students. The educational program in home, church and school, whether the line be training our people in Christian life and for Christian service, in recruiting Christian leaders, missionary education, social service, or work with our young people's organizations, is a unit. Therefore, we endeavor to co-ordinate this work under this Board.

The aim of the Missionary Education Department is to put the missionary spirit and the interpretation of Christianity as essentially missionary at the very heart of our entire religious education process and program. To that end we seek to get the point of view on the part of our Sunday-school teachers and workers in colleges and other groups which thinks of the missionary impulse as central in Christianity. Thus all those who are trying to help our young people become Christian and interest them in Christian work will, through that very process, be making them missionary in spirit and attitude.

Then these same leaders should be provided with material which will enable them to make known the facts regarding missionary effort at home and around the world. In this way missions will be integrated in the entire educational program.

Our Social Service Department is essentially educational in nature, and has to do with the expression of our Christianity in all life-relations, social, civic, political, industrial, inter-racial and international. It stands for applied Christianity, and seeks to make clear to our constituency that there is no Christianity which is not applied. The purpose of this department is to help our churches develop the spirit and to know the methods whereby Christianity may permeate all phases of our life.

The Young People's Department treats the young people's program as an integral part of the entire program of religious education in the home, the local church, and the school. Effort for young people in the local church should be part of a unified religious education program in the local church. The work should be co-ordinated with and supplemental to the work done in the church school. Altogether the work done in the local church seeks to secure certain definitely desired results.

These four departments, together with the editorial department of The Congregational Sunday School & Publishing Society, which operates under the same Board of Directors and officers as the Congregational Education Society, and which department prepares our educational material of various kinds, get their program out to the local churches through the National Secretaries and nine District Secretaries operating through what is known as the Field Work Department. This department has charge of those District Secretaries and their work, and as intimated, its task is to carry this complete religious education program back to state, district, local church, home, and school.

Through this organization we have sought to bring together all our educational activities except schools that are owned and operated for backward races by the American Missionary Association. This means that the Congregational Education Society is more and more becoming the society to which the denomination and other boards look for the training of our own people in Christian life for Christian service, and for Christian leadership. Its work underlies the work of all our mission boards and is fundamental to the vital life of all our churches.

The Board of Education of the Disciples of Christ

R. H. CROSSFIELD, Acting General Secretary*

The Board of Education of the Disciples of Christ is a new organization, and is just now reaching the stage when it may be expected to make an important contribution to the educational enterprises of the communion. Due to lack of adequate financial support, the Board hitherto has not seen its way to appoint a General Secretary, whose function it would be to develop the various interests of the organization.

However, at a recent meeting, President H. O. Pritchard, of Eureka College, Eureka, Ill., was appointed to this position. He will remove to Indianapolis the first of April, and assume the direction of the activities of the Board. Dr. Pritchard is a man of scholarly attainments, has enjoyed successful experience as a college administrator, and in an eminent degree possesses the qualifications necessary for such an important task.

From the beginning, with the exception of an Office Secretary, who could devote only part time to the Board, the work of our organization has been carried on by an Executive Com-

*See Directory at end of this issue.

mittee and an Acting General Secretary, who have served without salary, giving such time as they could spare from the administrative positions they filled in their respective colleges. With the coming of Dr. Pritchard to the Secretaryship, the members of the Board confidently expect marked development, and the execution of a program in keeping with the educational needs and opportunities of the communion.

Last April, the Board of Education, as one of the components of the Men and Millions Movement, put on an Emergency Drive for the purpose of raising a large emergency fund for missions, benevolence and education among the Disciples of Christ. About \$900,000 was subscribed, most of which has been paid. One-half of this amount was distributed among the twenty-three colleges of the Board. This emergency money was sufficient to clear the institutions of current indebtedness, and in many cases to pay off accumulated debts. The Men and Millions Movement, which at the beginning of the war undertook to raise \$6,300,000 for the organized work of the Disciples of Christ, completed its task during the past summer. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 is to be added to the endowment of the colleges of the Board. As the last payment on these pledges is not yet due, much of this amount is yet to be realized in cash. The colleges increased their endowment from this source \$588,797.85 during the year.

Under the direction of the Board of Education, the colleges received from Education Day and from the Budget \$41,612.08. For the present year, the Board is asking the churches of the communion for \$300,000. The Every Member Canvass is now being put on in various states, and it is confidently expected that the amount sought will be realized.

It was largely through the offices of the Board of Education that a number of our important and valuable colleges were enabled to keep their doors open during the closing year of the war.

It is quite probable that under the direction of Secretary Pritchard, the Board of Education will seek to raise at an early date another large sum for the permanent endowment and betterment of the colleges.

The Board of Education of the United Evangelical Church

H. H. THOREN, *Secretary*

The Board of Education of the United Evangelical Church has been authorized by the General Conference, which met last October, to secure \$500,000 as additional endowment for the denominational colleges and training schools. Plans are being made to begin the drive early this year, and one of the Bishops will be closely associated with the drive as supervisor.

The secretary of the board is instructed to complete the task of educational survey of the ministry of the denomination as a basis for studying further the relation of the ministry to education, and to prepare literature bearing also on the subject of better ministerial support. Annual conferences will be addressed with a view of raising salaries of the pastors. Already in a number of these bodies action was taken advocating an increase, and the laymen have fathered the movement with commendable zeal.

The educational societies of annual conferences have had in charge the support of students in need of financial help; but this aid has not been unified. The board of education begins a movement to unify these societies and make the work of the aid societies more effective. Quite a number of students are being helped financially by loans and grants. This board has not asked to take the matter out of the hands of the conference societies, but to assist in making the aim more effectual.

The board has taken action with reference to the day of prayer for colleges, which is fixed for February 9th. It also has designated the first Sunday in May as Educational Day when pastors and people are requested to pray for the success of the drive for the \$500,000 endowment.

The Board of Education of the Five Years' Meeting

D. M. EDWARDS, *President*

The Board of Education of the Five Years Meeting of the Society of Friends in America has advisory relations to the educational interests under the auspices of the Church. It is composed of one representative from each of the thirteen yearly meetings including Canada composing the Five Years Meeting.

Its purpose is to correlate the educational work of the various sections of the field and to bring about the best possible type of co-operation. Being wholly advisory, its activities are necessarily limited. Recently, however, activities of the Board have met with considerable success. During the past year the activities were as follows:

1. Fostering "Educational Week" throughout the Five Years Meeting. Securing co-operation of a large majority of the meetings in observance of this day.
2. Conducting an Educational Page in *The American Friend*, the official organ of The Five Years Meeting, through which educational interests of the church are being promptly and effectively set forth, to the membership at large.
3. A small amount of co-operative advertising which has demonstrated that this type of advertising possesses much merit.

For the coming year we have added to these activities the observance of College Day in all the Bible Schools belonging to the Five Years Meeting at which time an offering is to be taken for the purpose of starting a student loan fund which shall be held by the Trustees of the Board of Education and administered in the interests of higher education in the various colleges.

We have also adopted a General Policy which sets forth in a general way the principles underlying the activities of our Board and have adopted also a Specific Policy which sets forth the definite things we propose to undertake for the coming year.

The Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church in America

CHARLES S. BAUSLIN, Secretary

1. A notable event occurred the past year in the Lutheran Church in America which affected the Lutheran Church Boards in their affiliation with the Council of Church Boards of Education, and which was the complete merging of the General Synod, the General Council and the United Synod of the South, three general bodies of the Lutheran Church. This unification was consummated in New York City on Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, and a church body of almost a million members was created. This necessarily merged the educational boards' interests.

The Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church has been charged with the task of promoting the general educational interests of the church; of conserving the religious life of the students in the educational institutions of the church in state universities and in other schools; of stimulating the supply of candidates for the ministry; of administering the work of ministerial education for co-operating synods and of rendering financial aid to educational institutions.

2. The chief activities of the Lutheran Boards prior to the merger were, for the General Synod an increasingly vigorous administration which stressed especially the recruiting of men for the ministry. The Board of the United Synod South made a thorough study of its institutions and educational needs in view of the Forward Movement. These plans were modified by the merging of the ecclesiastical bodies, and the interests are now merged. The General Council's Board gave attention chiefly to academic questions related to education. The Committee on University Student work of this same body was established in 1911 in response to initial work begun at the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1907. This field has been merged with the Board of Education.

The Board of the United Church has part plans for its activities. A Commission has been appointed to study the entire field for which the Board is responsible. The secretarial staff will consist of an executive secretary, a secretary for the interests of the church colleges and another secretary for the Lutheran students at non-Lutheran institutions and a woman secretary for the women students of the colleges. Dr. Charles S. Bauslin, secretary of the former United Synod Board, has been taken on the staff of the United Board.

It is almost certain that the Board will complete its studies during this year and that its needs for constructive work will be financed in a drive covering all the interests of the United Church in the early part of 1920.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church

A. W. HARRIS, Secretary

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church holds an advisory relation to 107 institutions—universities, theological schools, colleges and schools of lower grade, with power

to enforce rules laid down by the University Senate for their classification and standardization.

The Board is trustee and administrator of funds as follows:

(1) *The Student Loan Fund*, derived from Children's Day collections in the Sunday Schools. An average of approximately \$100,000 is loaned annually to two thousand students, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

(2) *Aid of Institutions Fund*, derived from church collections, yielding an annual income of \$50,000, which is used to support educational institutions on the frontier and those suffering temporary financial stringency.

(3) *Miscellaneous Trust Funds*, emanating from private sources, relatively small, for various educational purposes.

The Board of Education is especially charged with responsibility for the maintenance and administration of fifteen schools in the Highlands of the South.

The fiscal year of the Board closing November 30, 1918, was one of notable progress in all lines of activity. The Children's Day collection amounted to \$109,000, an increase of \$12,000 over the amount raised in 1917. Enrollment of young men in Government service reduced the demand for loans, but subsequent demobilization brings more numerous applications than ever before. Last year the Board received \$53,000 for the aid of institutions, an increase of \$12,000 over its receipts for this purpose in 1917.

Vigorous prosecution of religious work among Methodist students in State and other non-Methodist institutions was continued until temporarily halted by Government action establishing the Students' Army Training Corps. The cessation of hostilities and consequent disbanding of the SATC leaves the field again open for aggressive work.

A distinct Department of Publicity, established in 1918, has undertaken to inform the Church on educational matters. Its chief service thus far has been promotion of student attendance, in the joint campaign for which last summer it took active and prominent part.

The significant event of the year was the successful conclusion of the Educational-Jubilee Campaign. During the last six years Methodist schools and colleges have received an increase in subscriptions to capital funds aggregating thirty-five million dollars, most of which accrued as a direct or indirect result of

the activities of the Jubilee Movement. An organization, flexible but well-disciplined, working through the colleges and schools, accomplished this remarkable work in spite of war conditions and war-time demands on those who give.

During the coming year, the Board of Education proposes to push the program outlined above with fresh courage and zeal. The Great War has emphasized the value and power of sound training as nothing else could. The Board will seek to awaken the ambition for education and to assist every would-be student to realize that ambition. It anticipates that the demand for loans will surpass the record of any previous year; it foresees that small and struggling institutions in needy sections will be hard pressed to meet the new demands thrust upon them by student members and progressive curricula, and it plans to bring them more generous financial help.

The Board will take to the Church the great message of Reconstruction—*transformation through education*. It will seek to enlist general interest and support for every worthy educational enterprise; it will try to serve the Church, the colleges, and the boys and girls of Methodism to achieve their ideals, and by full self-realization to make a worthy contribution to the welfare of humanity in this their day and generation.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

STONEWALL ANDERSON, Corresponding Secretary

The General Conference of this church met in May 1918. A considerable part of the activities of the Board of Education during the past year, therefore, has been devoted to the task of securing certain educational legislation by this law-making body of the church, and of setting up the machinery necessary to carry out the educational program which the General Conference ordered for the quadrennium 1918-22. This Board will report its activities along only two lines of endeavor—religious education and a church-wide campaign for the financial strengthening of our educational institutions.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

During the last two years the Board of Education has made extensive surveys of the present status of the religious instruction now being given in the institutions of our church,

as well as the need for religious education of students in state institutions. The General Conference has established the following agencies for promoting religious education as distinct from secular education.

1. *A Joint Committee on Religious Education.* This committee consists of ten members, five from the Sunday School Board and five from the Board of Education, and to it has been committed the duty of promoting specific religious instruction in educational institutions of the church.

2. *Annual Conference Commissions on Religious Education in State Institutions.* Each of the thirty-eight Annual Conferences is now required to create a Commission on Religious Education at State Institutions for the purpose of providing for the religious education of students in State Universities. While in some state universities—notably Missouri and Texas—our church has been actively engaged in this work for several years, the creation of these commissions in every conference marks the beginning of a definite, organized, and church-wide effort to give religious education to Methodist students in all State institutions of higher learning.

3. *Secretary of Department of Ministerial Supply and Training and of Religious Education.* The Board of Education has elected a "Secretary of the Department of Ministerial Supply and Training and of Religious Education" who is now giving all of his time to promoting the religious life of students and enlisting them for service in some form of christian work in institutions of the church, in State institutions and wherever else he deems it practicable.

A CHURCH WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR ENDOWMENTS AND PLANT IMPROVEMENT.

At its annual meeting in 1917, the Board of Education instructed its Corresponding Secretary to obtain detailed information as to the amounts necessary for all the schools of the church "to enable them to carry on their work successfully." This direction was carried out with much care and the Secretary's report to the General Conference in 1918 showed that altho the schools and colleges had added to their assets during the quadrennium 1914-18 more than \$7,000,000, they will need to secure within the next four or five years at least \$23,000,000 additional resources to enable them to do their work efficiently.

To secure the cooperative effort of all available agencies and to provide the necessary organization to carry out successfully any movement to procure this \$23,000,000 the General Conference of 1918 enacted the following legislation looking to a great Educational Forward Movement:

1. A church-wide campaign to raise \$13,000,000 for the schools and colleges of the church was approved and ordered. This campaign is to be conducted under the general supervision and direction of the General Conference Board of Education in cooperation with the Annual Conference Boards of Education and the college trustees, and is not to be begun until 1920.

2. A campaign for \$5,000,000 for each of the two universities of the church was also endorsed and ordered.

3. The organization of an Educational Association was authorized. This Association has since been organized and its membership is made up of the educational institutions of the church and the Annual Conference Boards of Education. That it will render invaluable aid in conducting the financial campaign ordered is confidently expected by the Board of Education.

4. The Board of Education was authorized to employ an Associate Secretary and other assistance necessary to organize and carry out this Educational Forward Movement.

5. The Board of Education was authorized, if it seem wise, to make provision for a commission on consolidation to which shall be given "authority to investigate and advise with reference to the correlation, elimination or consolidation of any institution or institutions of our church wherever one or more Annual Conferences request the Board of Education for such assistance."

While the two general subjects referred to in this brief report do not by any means include all the activities of this Board during the past year, they are the two lines of endeavor to which the Board has given special emphasis and in which it has done the most constructive work.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Protestant Church

GEORGE H. MILLER, Secretary

1. The Board of Education of the Methodist Protestant Church is a recent development of the former Board of Ministerial Education which was organized early in the life of this denomination and one of its principal duties is the continuance of the service rendered by that Board. From thirty-five to forty young men studying for the ministry in our colleges and seminary are given financial assistance by our Board each year. The number of men aided this year, on account of the war, was fewer than formerly. But since the signing of the armistice the men are returning to school. Our plan is to loan these men money on unsecured, non-interest bearing notes in which they promise to repay the amount loaned at the rate of 10% of salary until the full amount is repaid. When men graduate in both college and seminary and are faithful to their contract for five years, the Board credits their account with an amount equal to the amount repaid.

2. Our Board has a co-operative relationship with our four colleges and one seminary. During the past year we have helped in a special way two of our colleges, in each instance securing funds for current expenses. Our denomination uses the Budget system in raising money for general benevolences and from the Budget the Board of Education receives and administers thirty per cent of the amount received in the interest of our colleges and seminary, so one important part of our work consists in attempting to secure the Budget in full.

3. Each year our Board issues a special educational program which is used by the churches and Sunday schools in the month of November. The purpose of this program is to interest young people in higher education and to turn their attention to the schools of our own denomination.

4. The Methodist Protestant Church has instituted a campaign for One Million Dollars for the Boards and Institutions of the denomination and the Board of Education has a place in the organization of this campaign and in promoting it. Its success will give real help to each of our schools.

5. In 1916 one of our colleges, on account of insufficient financial resources, was compelled to close its doors, leaving an unsecured indebtedness of thirty-three thousand dollars. Our Board has secured the funds to liquidate this indebtedness.

The Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States

HENRY H. SWEETS, Secretary of Christian Education.

About fifteen years ago the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern) consolidated its general activities into four Boards, or Executive Committees.

The work of Education as now conducted includes:

1. The work of Education for the Ministry and Mission Service. In this department we are using every means (1) to keep before the youth of the Church the claims of Christ upon their lives for Christian service, (2) to assist in supervising their education in colleges, Bible Training Schools and theological seminaries, (3) to assist by loans of \$100 a year, to be repaid either in money or in service to the Church, those who are not able to bear the full expense of the required course of four years in college and three years in the theological seminary.

2. The work of Schools and Colleges includes the promotion of all the schools, colleges and theological seminaries under the control of the Church. This is done (1) by means of comprehensive literature printed and circulated in large quantities, (2) in articles in the Church papers, magazines, and full page advertisements paid for jointly by the Committee and the institutions interested, (3) by a campaign force which is employed to give their time in raising funds for the various institutions or Synods of the Church. During the past year more than \$1,000,000 have been added to the resources of our institutions. It is planned within the next three years to add about eight millions more.

3. The Student Loan Fund was started by the Committee in 1908. It is modeled somewhat after a similar fund conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Loans are made to boys and girls of the Church who desire to enter one of our own colleges. The maximum amount is \$100 a year. No interest is charged if paid within two years after graduation. The most gratifying feature of the Fund is the promptness with which the amounts are being repaid.

4. A very definite program for the next three years has been adopted.

(a) We hope to put before every boy and girl in our entire Church the claims of the ministry and mission service.

(b) To increase the Student Loan Fund from \$35,000 to \$250,000.

(c) To help the Schools, Colleges and Seminaries of the Church to add to their endowments and equipments at least \$6,000,000.

General Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

EDGAR P. HILL, General Secretary

For 35 years the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. had two separate educational boards. One, known as the Board of Education, was established in 1819, its primary purpose being to give financial assistance to young men entering the ministry. Within recent years it has had the oversight of the Church work at State universities and has given much attention to vocational activities. The other Board, known as the College Board, was established in 1884, its primary purpose being to provide financial assistance for Presbyterian Colleges.

It was deemed advisable that these two agencies should be combined into one, and on November 1, 1918, the union was perfected. Dr. Edgar P. Hill, formerly of McCormick Theological Seminary, became the General Secretary of the new board on January 1, 1919.

In a published leaflet it is stated that "In one comprehensive sentence the business of this new Board is to promote Christian education," and Christian education is defined as "education, plus." "Christian education seeks not only to impart knowledge, increase skill, promote efficiency and develop personality, but so to develop the maturing personality that all of its powers and attainments will be used in accordance with the will of God and for the establishment of that Kingdom of righteousness and brotherhood without which the world can never know lasting peace and the fullest freedom."

A condensed statement of the scope of the work of this new agency—the General Board of Education—is made from a printed leaflet:

THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

In the very forefront of all efforts for Christian Education stands the Christian college. It has given to the Church about 90 per cent of all its ministers and ordained missionaries. It teaches and trains its students in the midst of a truly Christian

atmosphere. It puts them under the tutorship of Christian teachers. It instructs them in the Word of God, at least one hour a week of Bible study being required in Presbyterian colleges. It has one constant aim—to send forth trained Christian young men and women who, whether in the ministry or any other walk of life, will put first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. It may not always succeed, but it succeeds far better than an institution which does not so much as try and, in fact, its success on the whole is remarkable. There are Presbyterian colleges from which for long years there has not gone forth a graduate who was not a professed follower of Jesus Christ. To encourage, support, develop and improve these Presbyterian colleges and to increase their attendance is one of the great functions of the General Board of Education.

AT UNIVERSITY CENTERS.

The briefest definition of the work of the Board in state universities is that it is the cooperation of the Church with the State in providing the essential religious element in education which may not be given by tax-supported institutions. Careful study and experiment has been conducted in many centers in widely scattered parts of the country. One object is to strengthen the local church, and in cooperation with the Board of Church Erection, better church buildings have been provided in a few centers and in some others this Board has cooperated with the Board of Home Missions in supporting the local church. This year the Boards of Education of several denominations are planning to cooperate in the support of Church Workers. While the work is new, very great progress has been made in finding efficient methods for the training of large numbers of students for Christian service. The Board is now at work in thirty-one institutions, having added four to the list this year.

THE QUICKENING OF STUDENTS.

The college period is the formative period of life. If at any point character becomes fixed it is during these college years. Because of this fact, the General Board of Education, in cooperation with the General Assembly's Committee on Evangelism, arranges to have outstanding ministers and laymen of large experience and winning personality bring to the students stirring messages which enlarge vision and lead to definite decisions for Christ and Christian life and vocations. This

service, including personal conferences with students, has been called "the crowning contribution to Christian Education" and yields rich results for the building of the Kingdom.

THE MAKING OF MINISTERS.

First in time of all the functions exercised by a Church board of education, and as important today as ever, is that of leading such young persons to commit themselves to the specific Christian vocations and assisting them to secure adequate preparation for their calling. The General Board of Education, therefore, labors both to secure men for the ministry and missionary service and, when necessary, to assist them financially during the long period of preparation.

AN EVANGELISTIC AGENCY.

Though often not so understood, the fact is that the General Board of Education is preeminently a great evangelistic agency. The supreme purpose of its being is that men and women, whether ordained or unordained, may devote themselves to the spreading of the Gospel throughout the world and be fully prepared for the discharge of that obligation, and it recognizes as fundamental the truth that preparation for the service demanded must include all that is needed to make men and women successful in other vocations and something more—all that Jesus meant when he said, "Learn of Me." This devotion to and preparation for a life of consecrated and efficient Christian service underlies all of the great task of the Church as it endeavors to build the Kingdom of Heaven on earth.

The General Board of Religious Education of the Protestant Episcopal Church

WILLIAM E. GARDNER, General Secretary,

The educational field of the Episcopal Church contains 12 Theological Seminaries, 3 Church Colleges, 112 Church Preparatory Schools, 7,000 Sunday Schools.

To unify all the Educational work the General Convention has authorized a "General Board of Religious Education" and committed to it the "unification and development" of all the educational agencies of the Church.

The Board is organized into four Departments:

- (1) The Department of Parochial Education studies and

develops all the educational agencies within the parish, i. e. in the Sunday School (now called Church School), in the various efforts to stimulate Christian ideals in the home, and in the educational opportunities in clubs, guilds and societies maintained by the parish.

(2) The Department of Secondary Education surveys the standards of Religious Education within the Preparatory School, organizes cooperation and mutual conferences among the teachers and principals, and discovers the best methods of administration of the Church School.

(3) The Department of Collegiate Education aims to strengthen the student from an Episcopal home in loyalty to the Church, to further his religious education by the study of Christianity and Church life and to train him for Christian leadership. This Department accomplishes much work through a National Student Council organized and conducted by the professors, college pastors and students.

(4) The Department of Theological Education strives to raise the standards of the educational requirements for the ministry and to keep them in harmony with changing demands; it devises and promotes plans for recruiting the ministry and encourages the establishment of financial aid in the form of scholarships and fellowships.

All these Departments call to their aid Councillors. These are chosen because they are expert or practical workers in some particular educational field. At all times there are at least fifty persons giving volunteer and expert service as Councillors.

Auxiliary to the General Board and also organized by vote of the General Convention, there are eight Provincial Boards of Religious Education, one in each of the eight Provinces of the Church. These Boards exist for the purpose of putting into operation the plans of the General Board in so far as they are possible within the Province, and to report to the General Board educational conditions within the Province.

Within each of the hundred Dioceses there is a Diocesan Board of Education, or a Commission or an Educational Committee. These deal with local problems and apply principles and methods recommended by the General Board.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with some of the activities which have commanded the attention and administration of these various Boards.

Christian Nurture.—A system of Christian education from the home through adolescence has been defined and in a large measure accepted. It believes in putting the child in the center and recognizes a training in religion which is more than mere teaching.

A Better Equipped Ministry.—The Board has also given much attention to the new studies which should enter into the training of the minister in order that he might fulfill the new demands made upon the Church.

Ministering to Students. The Church has approximately five hundred professors and seventeen thousand students in colleges and State Universities. The General Board through its Collegiate Department strives to minister to them and make them feel that their period of academic study is not a time of separation from the Church. It aids in every way possible, but has no voice in the control of the three Church colleges, Kenyon College, St. Stephen's College, and the University of the South.

The National Student Council. This Council aims to unite representatives of all the General Boards of the Church with representatives of the Provinces in planning the Church student work. It is a medium of communication with students and college workers in all matters of general policy. It accepts as "Units" whatever form of student organization is locally effective, provided it agrees to carry out each year a minimum programme of Worship, Christian Education, Church Extension, Community Service and Meetings.

Week-day Religious Instruction. The Board is active in promoting week-day instruction in Religion. For many years it has maintained a Day School for Religious Instruction in connection with the Public Schools of Gary, Indiana. This is an experimental station. Here are tried out those methods of cooperation with the Public Schools which will render Religious Instruction a part of the child's total education.

Summer Schools. The General Board through its Provincial and Diocesan Boards has facilitated the movement of Summer schools. In the summer of 1918 twenty-one summer schools were held in various parts of the United States. A few were exclusively for clergy. The others were for Church Workers.

Teacher Training. In the autumn of 1918 the General Board did its share in a large interdenominational campaign by which thousands of teachers were encouraged to begin the study

of a Standard Course of Teacher Training containing 120 units, the completion of which would take three years. The unique feature of this Standard Course is its turning from the content of the Bible to the method of teaching religion. Such subjects as How to Teach the Life of Christ, How to Teach the Mission of the Church, How to Train the Devotional Life, show conclusively that the Church is seeking for definite methods in the accomplishment of its spiritual work with the young.

Education and the War. Throughout the years of the war the Board has stimulated wide-spread patriotic effort. The buying of Liberty Bonds, of War Savings Stamps, gifts to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Armenian and Syrian Relief, have all at appropriate times occupied the attention of the various institutions of the Church. It has published one set of "Studies in Religion for War-Time" to promote thought and discussion throughout the Church.

Support of the Board. The Board is supported by an apportionment made upon Dioceses and Missionary Districts. This apportionment calls for \$32,000. From this source the Board received during the fiscal year of 1917 \$17,383.14. During that time the Board expended \$21,666.20. The difference is met by gifts from individuals.

Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America

JOHN G. GEBHARD, Secretary,

The General Synods Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America was constituted in the year 1832, and is subject to such rules and regulations as the Synod may prescribe for its guidance.

The particular business and objects of this Board shall be the promotion of the growth of the Reformed Church in America by educating young men for the Ministry of the Gospel and by extending aid to Theological and Collegiate Institutions and Religious Schools under the care and founded according to the order of said Church.

The great requisites in those who are to be received under its care, and which it is desired ever to keep in view are, first, decided piety; second, reasonable talents, promising fitness for

the work of the Ministry; third, need of financial aid. The General Synod purposes, in the appropriation of monies to beneficiaries through the Board, to grant so much assistance that a young man of proper disposition and endowments may obtain a thorough education for the Ministry; and at the same time to afford aid in such a manner as to excite him to diligence and economy, and to leave unimpaired every desirable motive to personal exertion.

On June 11th, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America adopted a plan for a Five Year Progress Campaign, the objective of which is the quickening of all lines of our denominational activity.

The plan of the Campaign, as outlined in the General Synod, includes ten definite objectives toward which each church should strive during these five years, and these have become known as the Ten Points of the Progress Campaign.

1. To Endeavor to Double its Communicant Membership.
2. To secure at Least One Candidate for the Ministry.
3. To Provide Efficient Training for Bible School Teachers.
4. To Organize Young People's Societies into Training Schools for Christian Service.
5. To see that every Member is a Subscriber or Regular Reader of some Reformed Church Periodical.
6. To Organize an Effective Men's Missionary Committee.
7. To Enlist Every Woman of the Church in Women's Missionary Organizations.
8. To Adopt Systematic and Proportionate Giving.
9. To Contribute Pro Rata to all Denominational Boards.
10. To Render Efficient Community, National, and World Service.

We have recently added "Assisting students for the Medical Missionary service on foreign fields of the Church."

Our outstanding activities during the past year have been chiefly confined to the prosecution of the objects above stated.

We are working on a survey of our educational system and have made plans for a conference between representatives of our Board and other educational leaders of the Church for the purpose of discussing subjects of common interest to all: probably the leading discussion being "The Scope and Functions of the Board of Education."

The Board of Education of the United Brethren in Christ

WILLIAM E. SCHELL, General Secretary.

The Objectives of the Board of Education are

1. To create a denomination-wide interest in Christian education and the schools and the Church.
2. To strengthen the educational institutions of the church in attendance, equipment and endowment.
3. To increase and train larger numbers of the youth for leadership in Christian service, and especially for the gospel ministry.

I LINES OF WORK AND JURISDICTION.

1. Has power to determine the number of colleges and academies, their standards, and the cooperating territory of each, and to exercise such supervision over them by counsel and recommendation as will tend to make them most effective.
2. Has final authority in the establishment, discontinuance, relocation or consolidation of institutions of learning.
3. Has authority to use such means as it may be able to command to stimulate and assist the cause of higher Christian education throughout the Church, and to designate an education day for each and every year at which time pastors and congregations shall give special attention to the educational interests of the denomination.
4. Has authority to promote the work of enlisting and training ministers and missionaries, and to administer the loan fund provided for those in preparation for various forms of Christian life-work.

II OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF THE PAST YEAR.

The year has been marked by a rising tide of interest in Christian education throughout our communion.

There was an increase in attendance in two of our institutions of learning in spite of war conditions.

It was our best year in respect to material progress. About one million dollars was secured for equipment and endowment, the far larger portion of this amount being for the latter purpose.

Education Day was more widely observed than ever before among United Brethren. In almost every church of the denom-

ination and in hundreds of Sunday schools and young peoples' societies, services of song and supplication and public addresses were given in the interest of Christian education.

III PROGRAM FOR NEXT TWO YEARS.

1. Our institutions of learning enriched and strengthened as training agencies for Christian service.
2. \$1,500,000 for additions to equipment and endowment.
3. 2,000 increase in student attendance.
4. 500 additional trained ministers, missionaries and educational leaders.
5. The increase of loan funds and scholarships for students in preparation for Christian life-work.

The Board of Education of the United Presbyterian Church

RALPH D. KYLE, Corresponding Secretary

The executive work of the Board of Education of the United Presbyterian Church was carried on previous to 1912 by a busy pastor, but since that date the employment of a secretary giving his full time and energies to the work has enabled the Board to broaden its field of activities. The work of this Board is still in the process of development, though an outline of its present work may be given, as follows:

1. GENERAL PUBLICITY.

One of the chief objects for which the Board of Education was created, as stated in its charter, is "to diffuse an educational spirit throughout the church." It is recognized that there must be a favorable atmosphere in which to carry out the church's plans for the Christian education of her youth. Surveys are made to ascertain the facts of fundamental importance to the successful working out of the church's educational policy; then every effort is made to get these facts into the minds and upon the hearts of the officers and members of the Church.

2. STUDENT AID.

The Board grants aid to students of theology in United Presbyterian Seminaries when it is shown that the student actually needs assistance. Aid is also extended to medical mission students in case of need.

A Student Loan Fund for the benefit of students in the United Presbyterian colleges has just been launched. The plan for this fund is modeled after the plan in successful operation in the Methodist Episcopal and Southern Presbyterian Churches.

3. BIBLE DEPARTMENTS IN COLLEGES.

Since the reorganization of the work of this Board in 1912 considerable time and effort have been put forth to increase the efficiency of the Bible Departments in the several colleges under its care. The plan followed has been to raise a special fund of \$40,000.00 for the endowment of the Bible Department in each of the five colleges under its care, or \$200,000.00 in all. At the time of preparing this statement, January 1919, the fund lacks but \$10,000.00 of completion. It is expected that the fund will be completed before April first and all the proposed Bible Chairs established and in operation with the opening of college in September, 1919. It is expected that under this plan as much emphasis can be given to special and intensive study of Biblical History, Literature and related subjects as is now given to other major departments such as English Literature, mathematics, science, etc. Those interested in the details of the plan are referred to the annual report of the Board for 1918, a copy of which may be had upon request of the Council of Church Boards of Education.

4. CO-OPERATION WITH COLLEGES.

The Board each year seeks to gather for the colleges, the names, addresses and other necessary information concerning the graduates of high schools living within reach of the colleges under its care.

The Board also stands ready to co-operate with the colleges in financial campaigns and in such other ways as may be mutually agreed upon.

The Board assists in raising the general denominational budget and from its receipts from this source is able to distribute at least \$21,000 each year to the colleges for current expenses. During this past year, by reason of the Board's participation in a denominational drive for a War Emergency Expense fund, it was able to distribute an additional \$25,000 to the colleges.

Directory

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